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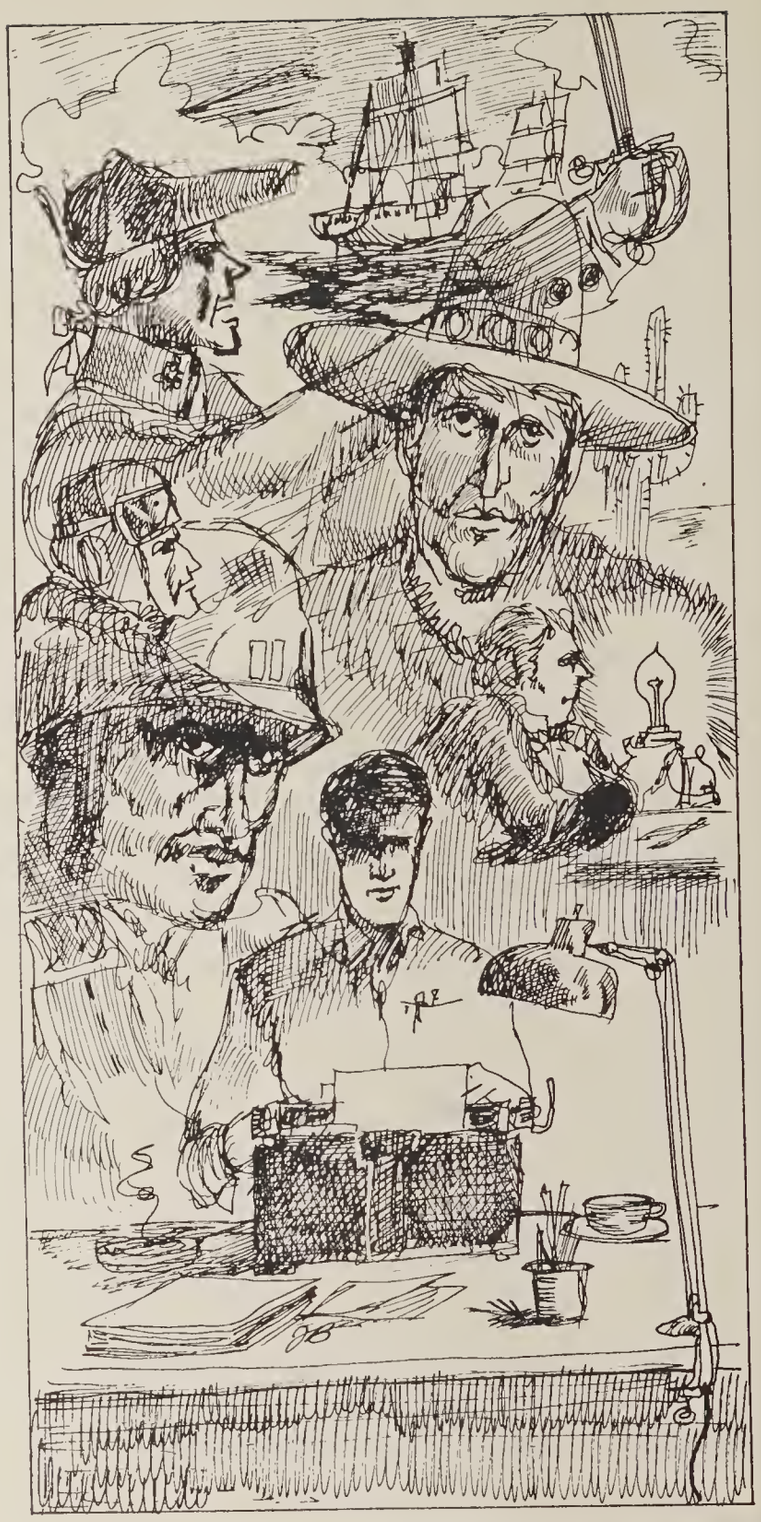

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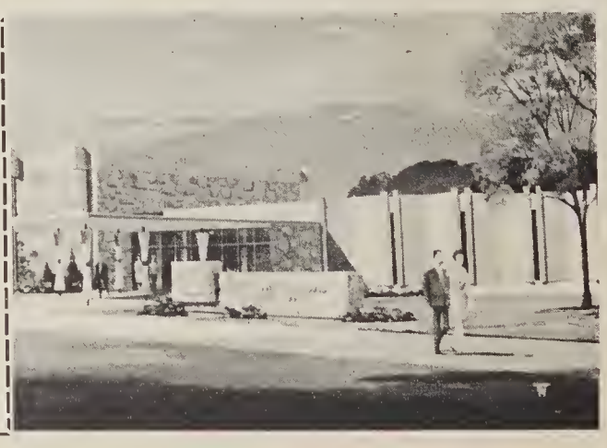

Carolina Country

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COVER — Lawrence Wyatt of Deep Gap, Ashe County, displays his old wagon in front of his home as a patriotic showpiece. The wagon bed is planted with red, white and blue tulips that come up in the spring. A real flag is used the rest of the year. Wyatt is a member of Blue Ridge EMC, as is Lee Allen Elliott of West Jefferson who made the photo.

This month . . .

4 TARHEEL RURAL LINES
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20 PROFILE
22 HALE!

CAROLINA COUNTRY IS PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION, INC. SECOND CLASS POSTAGE PAID AT RICHMOND, VA., 23219. EDITORIAL OFFICES, SUITE 911, BRANCH BANK BUILDING, RALEIGH, N. C. 27602. POSTMASTER, SEND FORM 3579 TO BOX 1699, RALEIGH, N. C. 27602. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 75 CENTS PER YEAR. PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT 408 NORTH 7th ST., RICHMOND, VA., 23219. CONTENTS COPYRIGHTED 1969 BY TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION, INC.

The Moon Is Fine But Earth Is Home

At the same time the world was marvelling at American technological achievements on the moon, a power breakdown was threatening to black out east coast metropolitan areas, auto tires were wearing out well before their time, appliances were conking out and flight delays were vexing air travelers.

Yes, we made it to the moon. At a cost of more in billions than the average taxpayer can count, we produced the complex and automated wizardry that carried man to the springboard to the outer galaxies.

Considering how imperfect our everyday technology is, it's a miracle that our astronauts weren't frustrated if not foiled by some of the same kind of mechanical bugs that plague everything from our power systems to our power lawnmowers and particularly our cars.

If we can walk on the moon, surely we ought to be able to master the problems of merely living on the earth.

Surely we ought to be able to work out, through greater cooperation between all segments of the electric power industry, EMCs, IOUs and municipalities, systems to assure everybody of adequate, dependable low-cost electricity. Certainly, at the time our astronauts are demonstrating the excellence of our scientific gadgetry, Americans in sweltering cities shouldn't have to fear to run their air conditioners lest they bring on a massive power failure.

Certainly if we can put together all the gadgets that made the moon flight possible, we ought to be able to produce tires that don't run bald in 8,900 miles of ordinary driving. We ought to be able to build new cars that don't begin giving trouble even before they run out of warranty and we ought to be able to expect the new appliances, machinery and gadgets we buy to be at least as serviceable as the older — and less costly — models they replace.

And how come if we can get to the moon and back on schedule we can't be sure when we got to the airport there won't be another air traffic jam to delay take-off, landing or both?

If we can build for the moon, we ought to be able to build for the earth. A space ship is great for national morale, but for better everyday living we need a lot better planning, designing and engineering down here where even our astronauts spend most of their lives.

Jim Chaney

TARHEEL RURAL LINES

reports on events of importance to rural electric co-op members/by J.C. Brown Jr.

A Cooperative Way for Surer Power

TWO STORIES in the news July 19 concerned every electric power consumer who depends on adequate, low-cost elcctric service.

One news item announced North Carolina's electric cities and electric membership corporations had applied to the Federal Power Commission for a preliminary permit for hydroelectric generating facilities on the Green River in Polk County near Saluda.

The other, carried by papers across the nation, showed how important such new power generating projects are. "Power companies from Washington to New York," the news story reported, "urged millions of customers to turn off their air conditioners and other appliances yesterday in the wake of several days of 90-degree temperature and unprecedented demands for electricity . . . although it has been importing as much as 1.2 million kilowatts of power from areas as far away as Chicago, Michigan and the Tennessee Valley, the PJM interconnection found itself yesterday without adequate reserves . . ."

THE METROPOLITAN areas' power crisis points up the fact that the private power companies alone cannot serve all of our growing nation's growing needs. America must not let special interests further delay and block public power projects. Our national policy must give continued consideration to Kerr Reservoirs and to the fuller utilization of its river basins for the public benefit.

But even working together, the investor companies and the public power facilities cannot serve all future requirements. Wherever feasible, associations of rural electric cooperatives must be encouraged to build generation and transmission facilities, and joint ventures such as the proposed Green River project must not only be carried to completion but followed by others.

THE APPLICATION for the Green River permit was filed by the City of Statesville, on behalf of itself and other municipally-owned electric systems, and by North Carolina Electric Membership Corporation, on behalf of North Carolina's consumer-owned EMCs. The proposed development will be a pump storage installation with an initial output of 500 megawatts and an ultimate of 2,000 megawatts. The power will be carried to various municipal and EMC load centers by a 230 kv transmission network which eventually will be supplemented by 500 kv lines. The hydro-electric project would be a part of a statewide consumer-owned generation and transmission complex now under study.

As Cecil Viverette, president of N. C. EMC, pointed out, this "first joint power supply system ever put together for an entire state," will "serve not only the best interests of the municipal and cooperative customers, but will represent a great advance for the entire electric industry in this region of the United States."

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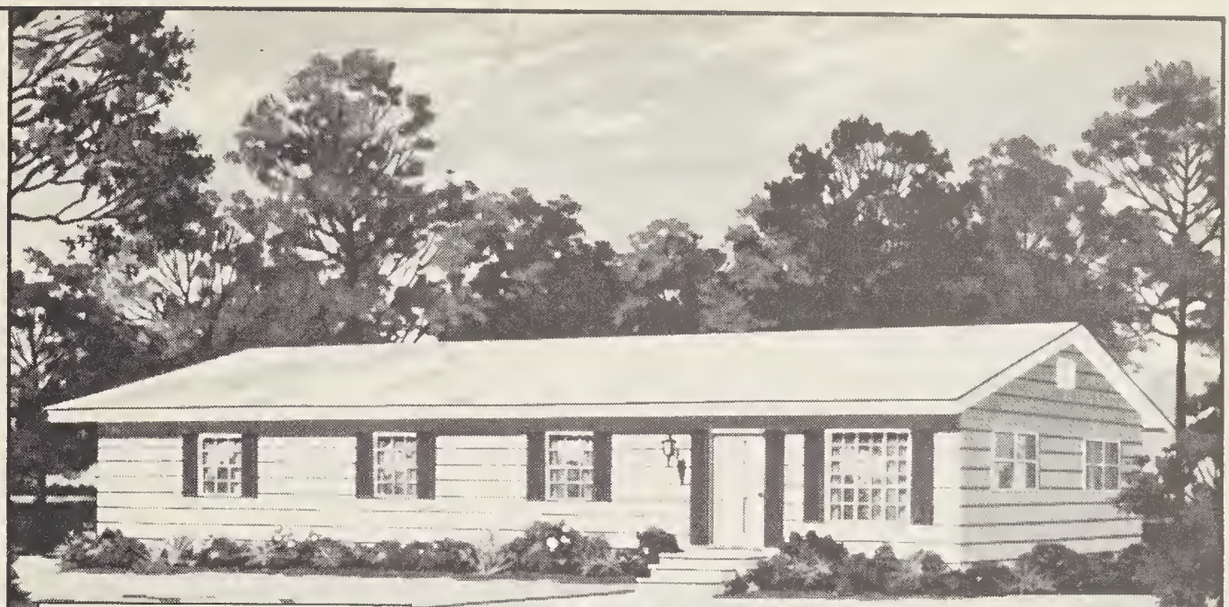
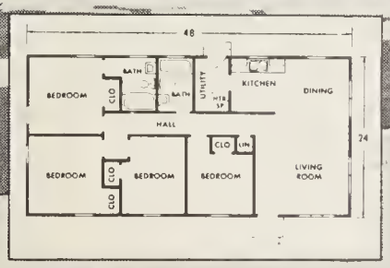


The 4-bedroom COLUMBIA



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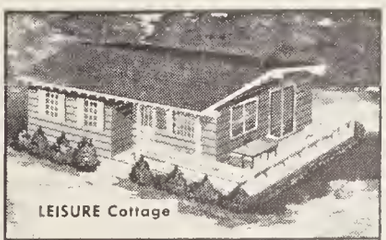

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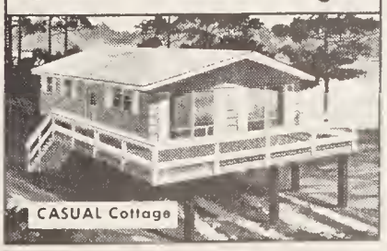

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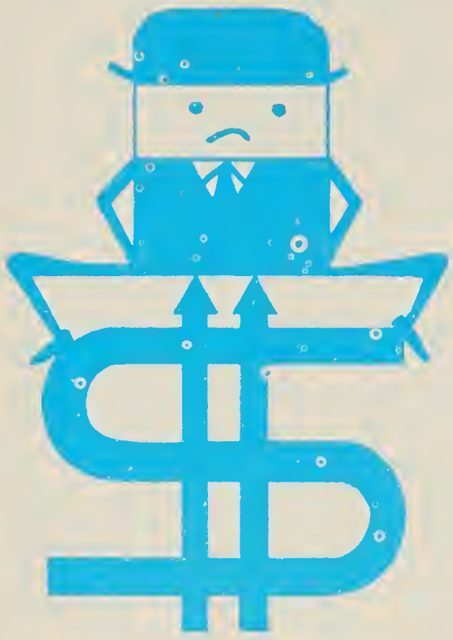


High Interest Hurts us all ...needlessly

This could be the most important article you've ever read about money. If it makes you want to do something about high interest rates, the hardships they cause and the inflation they promote, write to your congressmen and senators. Tell them you want them to help Rep. Wright Patman in his fight against high interest.

The high interest rates Americans have to pay are indefensible, dangerously inflationary and are depriving many families of homes.

That is the indictment Jerry Voorhis, consultant to the Cooperative League and dean of American cooperators, brought against government money policies in a recent issue of the League's magazine, "Co-op Report."

Interest rates have been going up because the Federal Reserve Board has been increasing its rediscount rate, permitting the federal government to pay more interest on its borrowings and encouraging banks to raise their prime interest rates.

Such a policy can have disastrous effects. It led in 1920 to a crisis in agriculture in which the total cash income from all farm products dropped from $14.6 billion in 1919 to $8.15 billion in 1921.

"American agriculture was plunged into a state of depression," Voorhis wrote, "from which it did not recover until the middle of World War II."

Even a slight increase in interest rates hits the consumer and taxpayer hard. Each one-fourth percent in the interest rate, Voorhis pointed out, adds about $1billion to the annual interest which the American people must pay on the national public debt.

A bill backed by Chairman Wright Patman of the House Banking and Currency Committee would go a long way, Voorhis said, towards correcting the present situation. Voorhis said at the very least Patman's bill, HR 11, should be enacted by Congress.

High interest rates mean that a family buying a home pays more in interest than it pays in principal.

"More than half of all American families are priced clear out of the market for homes today," he wrote. "The one reason for that is the extortinate rate of interest. Other cost factors are of comparatively little consequence."

"Even at 6.75 percent—the rate only a short time ago on FHA guaranteed loans—a family attempting to buy a $25,000 home on a 25-year mortgage had to pay almost $27,000 in interest alone, $25,000 for the home, $27,000 to the money lender."

"But at the present 7.5 percent rate—disregarding the 0.5 percent additional insurance fee—a $20,000 home bought on a 35-year FHA guaranteed mortgage obligates a family to pay more than $60,000—$20,000 for the home, plus $40,000 just for interest."

"Such a situation," Voorhis said, "is manifestly unjust to every American family except the richest ones. It is indefensible from any decent economic point of view . . . *And it is utterly unnecessary.*"

The present high interest policy allegedly is intended to curb inflation. Voorhis dismissed that defense as a "deceptive myth." Actually, he said, high interest promotes inflation, favoring the huge corporations which "are able to do practically all of their own financing by the simple process of overcharging the consumer for their products."

If the idea really is to curb inflation, Voorhis wrote, the Federal Reserve Board can take "the rather obvious step of reducing the money-creating power of the banking system." This, he said, the Federal Reserve Board can do at any moment by increasing the reserve requirement for demand deposits.

"Here," he pointed out, "is the most direct method in all our presently existing monetary system of dampening monetary inflation. Why the Federal Reserve System has not used it, if it was so alarmed about inflation, would be hard to understand were it not for the fact that all the voting stock in the Federal Reserve System is owned by the very same banks whose money-creating power would be curtailed by such a move."

Another approach, Voorhis said, could be to discourage the promotion of credit schemes.

". . . If anyone, repeat anyone, is really concerned about price inflation, overextension of credit, families living beyond their means, 'heatingup of the economy," or any such matters," he wrote, "a quick look should be taken at the nauseating saturnalia of credit card promotion which is now being foisted on an all-too-gullible public."

"There have been times when the Federal Reserve Board by regulation has restricted the extension of credit in the economy. Wisely used this method could act as a controller on the use of 'buy now—pay later' inducements to consumers to acquire gadgets they may not need at 'financing charges' nobody ought to afford."

Another way to curb inflation, Voorhis added, would be to adopt and enforce legislation against the garnishment of wages as a means of collecting debts.

"Such action by the Federal Congress," he said, "would end, once and for all, the harrassment to which wage-earners and their employers are so often subjected. It would also have the effect of cooling the present avidity of unsolicited salesmen in trying to induce families to buy things they cannot wisely afford."

Finally, he said, there is the basic method of taxation. ". . . If it is felt necessary to slow down the economic acticity, the classic and fundamental way to do so," he wrote, "is to produce a governmental surplus by means of taxation. Furthermore, it is the honest way to do it—provided always that the incident of the taxation falls upon those best able to pay, who are also in practically all cases the ones who receive the greatest benefits from governmental services and protection. At present it is highly questionable whether our tax system is just from this point of view. The need for tax reform is quite evident."

All such approaches would be more effective and fairer to the consumer and taxpayer than the present policy of raising interest rates—if the aim really is to check inflation.

"The only humane, economically sound, or growth-inducing policy that makes sense in this debt-burdened world," Voorhis said, "is a low interest policy."

"And to the extent that taxation—in accordance always with ability to pay—is actually necessary to prevent precipitous increases in the price-level, we the citizens of our country should be willing to pay."

We especially, Voorhis said, should be willing to pay enough taxes to pay currently the cost of our wars.

"The 19-year-old youngsters who we compel to fight in Viet Nam didn't cause that war," he pointed out . . . if the older generation of Americans had the decency we should have—if our love for our children were as sincere as we like to claim it is—we should be demanding that taxes be increased at least enough to pay the cost of that war." Otherwise, he said, our children will have to pay our bills later when the bonds come due.

Voorhis brought out that it is not honest or valid to justify high interest policies by claiming they are brought on by the Viet Nam war.

"During the years of the Roosevelt and Truman administrations," he wrote, "average interest rates on government securities were held at about 2.5 percent. If this could be done against the tremendous pressures of the most terrible and costly war in history it is obvious that the same policy could be followed under any other conceivable circumstances—given the WILL and the policy on the part of the government and the Federal Reserve to do so."

"But this had NOT been done. Today, the U. S. government is paying more than twice the rate of interest on its borrowings that it paid in the 1940's and very early 1950's."

"The result is that interest on the national debt is, next to military expenditures, the largest burden the taxpayers must meet in the entire national budget."

The Federal Reserve Banks, Voorhis pointed out, can exercise "an almost limitless money-creating power—a power which should be a function of national sovereignty."

"Therefore, he said, "IF the Federal Reserve Board wishes to—or if the government of the people is able to persuade it to—it can support government securities at a decently low and economically justified rate of interest."

Here are some other highlights from Voorhis' forceful article:

"We are living, as everyone knows, in a credit economy. Almost every state, city, town and school district in the nation, most American families, practically all American farmers and the great majority of American business enterprises are in debt up to their ears. The rate of interest therefore may well be the most critical factor in our entire economic life."

"It is reliably estimated that between 15 and 20 percent of all the disposal income of American families is today obligated for payments on installment and interest debt . . . the higher the interest rate, the less the likelihood that these families will be able to pay off their debts."

"The suggestion that unemployment be deliberately increased in order to curtail inflation is not only unbelievably cruel, but economically extremely dangerous. For with the mountain of indebtness that now hangs over most families even a minor turn-down in the economy could trigger such a succession of defaults as would plunge the nation into a major depression."

"The burden of high interest rates fall in exactly the WRONG places. First, they fall most heavily upon the poor who are most defenseless against them."

"Second, they fall most heavily upon the home-builders and home-buyers whereas America's one greatest unmet economic and social need is for more good homes in good neighborhoods at costs they can afford."

"Third, high interest falls especially heavily on farmers, the very producers whose production we need vastly more."

"And fourth, small competitive businesses are severely penalized by high interest rates in their struggles to stay alive in competition with giant conglomerate corporations."

"Why, then, would any nation in its right mind pursue such a mad, high and escalating interest rate policy as our nation is now doing?"

"Certainly not because there is the slightest economic justification for it. The banks, the money-lending institutions generally, are making such large profits—and have been doing so for many years—that their stock is so valuable that it is seldom sold and almost never in the open market. Indeed, it has been repeatedly found that many businesses make more money out of their 'financing' of sales than they do out of merchandise itself."

". . . The cost of money is, in our present credit economy, a factor in the cost of production of every commodity or service in the market. Therefore, the greater the cost of money, the higher will be the price consumers must pay."

"History has certainly proved . . . the higher interest rates have risen, the worse the price inflation has become."

"How then can it be contended with a straight face that the way to reduce the amount of money and credit being created is to INCREASE the return to the creators and lenders of that money and credit? Yet that is precisely the position in which the high-interest advocates place themselves."

". . . High interest rates operate as a heavy tax on everyone, not only at the federal level, but at the local level as well. Higher interest rates mean that every school bond issue, every bond for urban improvement, or pollution control, or for any other good purpose costs the taxpayers just that much more."

"As interest rates rise the cost of government and hence the burden of taxation goes up almost in geometric proportion to the rate increases." *Jim Chaney*

OEO photo by Arthur Tress

Rural-Urban Migration

City Ills Will Continue as Long as Rural Poor Migrate for Lack of Opportunity at Home

Those who paint pictures with numbers are attempting to show us that rural to urban migration is no longer a problem. If our program planners accept this rosy view, the poor and the disadvantaged, both rural and urban, will bear the brunt of the error.

A sharp distinction must be drawn between the mass migration that has urbanized the United States with each census since 1790 and the specific, intensive outmigration of the rural poor which characterizes the post World War II era.

The basic causes for this outmigration still exist.

Comparing the '60's with the '50's, 20 percent less people (800,000 annually as compared with 1,000,000) were leaving the farm BUT this loss has occurred on a smaller population base. The RATE of new migration in the '60's has been substantially much higher than in the '50's (6.1 percent annually versus 5.3 percent in the '50's).

Since the full impact of technology in agriculture has not yet been felt in tobacco and in truck crops, it is dangerous to believe this migration is now controllable.

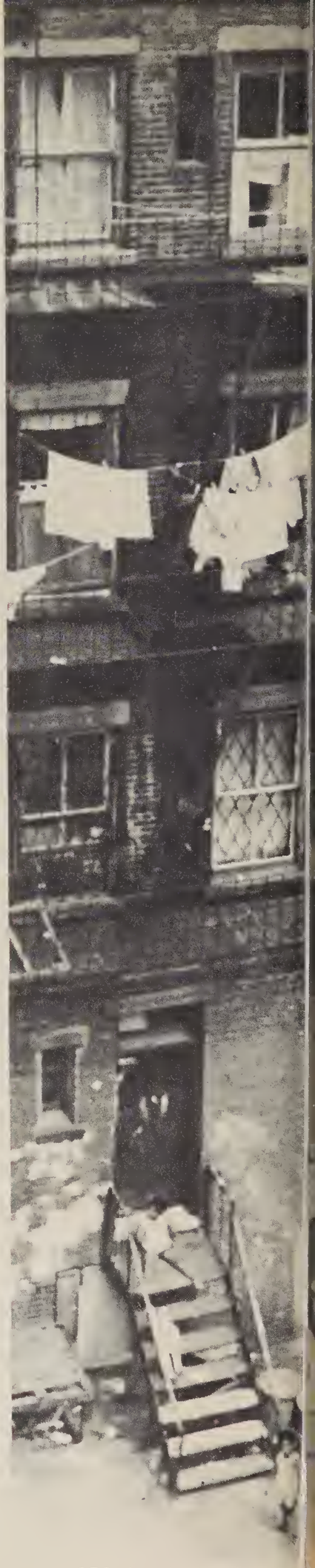
A recent study by the Bureau of Census, "Population Reports on Reasons for Moving," showed that 65 percent of the migrants cited circumstances related to their jobs as the motivating push. Thus it is apparent that a lack of job opportunities, whether farm or non-farm, means continued outmigration unless the factors which diminish job opportunities or income-producing opportunities for the rural poor are also removed.

Although the ability-to-make-a-living factor is basic, there are the added factors which show little signs of improving—housing, education, health services, recreation—that document the poor quality of rural life. And, in those areas of heaviest rural outmigration, there is the heavy burden on a large number of rural poor in the form of continued oppresive race and ethnic discrimination.

The areas which provide the largest number of rural migrants are those in which all of the basic factors of migration remain today. Moreover, they are the areas of highest fertility and leave a population even after the very heavy outmigration from which a continued outpouring must be expected unless we hit at the basic factors.

A recent study of population trends for the Ozark and Mississippi Delta regions indicates that between 1960-1975, Arkansas will GAIN by net migration 40,000 whites and LOSE by net migration 71,600 non-whites. In the Mississippi Delta region as a whole there will be a migration loss of 163,000 whites and 252,000 non-whites.

However, from a population base where they are one half million less non-whites than whites, in that same period of time, the non-whites will account for more births and less deaths. Thus, despite the net migration loss, there will be an increase in non-white population both in numbers and in percent of the total population.



OEO photo by Joan Larson

OEO photo by Arthur Tress

OEO photo by Ralph Matthews, Jr.

Also in the same areas we find that the traditional employers of non-farm labor still hire on the basis of skin and ethnic background.

The nation has a right to ask why the dramatic industrial development of Huntsville, Ala., Tupelo, Miss., Memphis, Tenn., and the Carolinas, Florida and parts of Texas and California have not absorbed alrge numbers of racial and ethnic minorities, moving them away from the diminishing opportunities at home? Is the dead end of the urban ghetto their only place of refuge?

By Ira Kaye, special assistant, Rural Programs OEO/CAP.

The Great Migration

The overall rate of migration of the American people from rural to urban areas or their vicinity has been steady. Some 500,000 to 600,000 people are quitting the countryside every year and are moving to the cities looking for the better life. Seven of every 10 Americans are jammed onto only 1 percent of the nation's real estate.

Among major migration streams are:

1. South Atlantic states to northeastern cities from Washington to New York.
2. Appalachian coal fields to Ohio and lower Great Lakes industrial cities.
3. Mississippi Delta to Chicago, St. Louis and Memphis.
4. West South Central states to California and the Southwest.
5. Central Plains and prairies to the Pacific Coast.
6. Puerto Rico to New York.

Economic and industrial renaissance of the South has meant little to the rural poor whites and non-whites. For the thousands leaving their counties annually in search of the hoped for job, thousands of skilled and semi-skilled workers from the North have also moved in, following the industrial expansion and reaping its benefits.

Here are some statistics that tell the story:

State	No. Rural Poor (1965)	Rural Percentage of State Poor Population (1960)	Non-White Rural Poor (1960)	Increase/Decrease In Migration 1960-65
Alabama	701,000	57.6	359,176	–(32,000)
California	343,000	17.6	33,448	1,447,000
Florida	396,600	32.7	148,753	518,000
Georgia	745,600	55.9	396,969	100,000
Mississippi	759,800	73.1	559,319	–(58,000)
New Mexico	125,600	51.0	34,749	–(57,000)
North Carolina	1,121,600	70.5	571,264	6,000
Pennsylvania	572,800	34.4	13,783	–(285,000)
South Carolina	636,200	68.4	471,315	–(45,000)
Texas	876,200	33.3	232,108	149,000

Lake Orange is already proving a popular recreational attraction as the sailboats attest.

Lake Orange Shows What Can Be Done

By Quentin Patterson

No one in Hillsborough forgets the time in September, 1953 and again in October, 1954, when the 66 square mile watershed of the Eno River above Hillsborough was yielding only one gallon of water per second. The normal flow was 500 gallons per second.

A small dam across the stream above the town storing a minimum supply of water was soon exhausted. Regular replenishment was necessary for it to provide the water needed. A drought from June through October in 1953 and a similar one in 1954, broken only by hurricanes Hazel and Diana, reduced replenishment to almost zero.

The Town of Hillsborough moved quickly to avoid such a recurrence. The small dam was heightened to greatly increase the immediate storage capacity, and in 1957 the new Ben Johnson dam was completed.

No one forgets either the September, 1945, storm when 90,000 gallons per second were rushing by in a torrent on the Eno River that washed away bridges and flooded factories.

The local soil and water conservation district, at the request of the Orange County Commissioners in 1960, asked that the Soil Conservation Service explore with them the possibility of a Small Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention project under Public Law 566 on the Eno River.

However, the project did not justify enough benefits in relation to cost for a P. L. 566 project.

In 1965, after some changes in Public Law 566 had been made, they tried again. But again the project was turned down.

Good water poured off the Eno River watershed at an average of about 45 million gallons a day, and the Hillsborough community remained water poor.

On the east fork of the river, landowners William Ray, a new member of the Orange County Board of Commissioners; Robert Nichols Jr.; Harold Walker; A. H. Patterson, and Bill Tolar said they would give the land to build as big a lake as the site would permit if the county would build it.

The landowners said they would retain recreation rights and the water would be the county's for use as needed.

Among the proponents for Lake Orange were the Orange Soil and Water Conservation District, the Town Board of Hillsborough, and the Industrial Committee of the Orange County Overall Economic Development Program.

The County Commissioners, Harvey Bennett, Carl Smith, Ira Ward, Henry Walker, and Ray, said they would see what the costs would be and see what the people had to say about it.

This information was given the people of Orange County and a referendum was proposed for the issuance of bonds to finance such a project. In November, 1966, the people of the county approved the project by a three to two margin.

Lake Orange Inc., was organized by the landowners who deeded 203 acres of land to the corporation. The corporation then deeded the land needed for the impoundment and provided easements to the county.

Thomas D. Rose and John B. Pridgen Jr. of Chapel Hill were employed as engineers of the Lake Orange project.

The Orange Soil and Water Conservation District arranged for the Soil

Conservation Service to provide hydrologic studies and designs.

The State Highway Department extended a road to the dam site.

In October 1967, the J. T. Valentine Construction Company was awarded the contract to build the dam at a cost of $260,000. On May 12, well before the 300-day contract period was over, the gates were closed and Lake Orange became a reality.

The lake comprised 155 surface acres and a capacity of 500 million gallons of water.

Five miles above Hillsborough water from the east fork of the Eno River began ponding.

Twenty-five landowners of the 6,100-acre watershed are cooperators with the Orange Soil and Water Conservation District. Their agreements cover nearly 4,500 acres, about three-fourths of the area.

A siltation study of Lake Orange made in March, 1968, revealed present sedimentation delivery of about 6,300 tons annually, an average of about one ton per acre watershed. This is considered a relatively slow sedimentation rate.

Completion of the planning for conservation of the watershed and application of the plan should reduce this amount by half. That is, if roads, homes, stores and other consturction sites are planned and developed in an orderly way.

When the reservoir gates were closed May 12 and impoundment began, a temporary bream-holding pond was opened and 25,000 bluegill bream were released. On May 15 stocking was completed by the Fish and Wildlife Service with 5,000 large-mouth bass.

The Soil Conservation Service provided technical assistance in planning the recreational development of the lake. The president of the Lake Orange Corporation, Robert Nichols Jr., is also chairman of the Orange Soil and Water Conservation District. So it is not incidental that the corporation early became a cooperator with the district.

The corporation acquired 10 acres near the dam for a recreational development. This steep land was used as fill material and the contractor leveled it off to two or three feet above the normal water level. Tow boat launching ramps, a fishing pier and boat slips for 22 boats have been built. The water line was riprapped with rock and a parking area was gravelled. Steep banks were seeded and mulched.

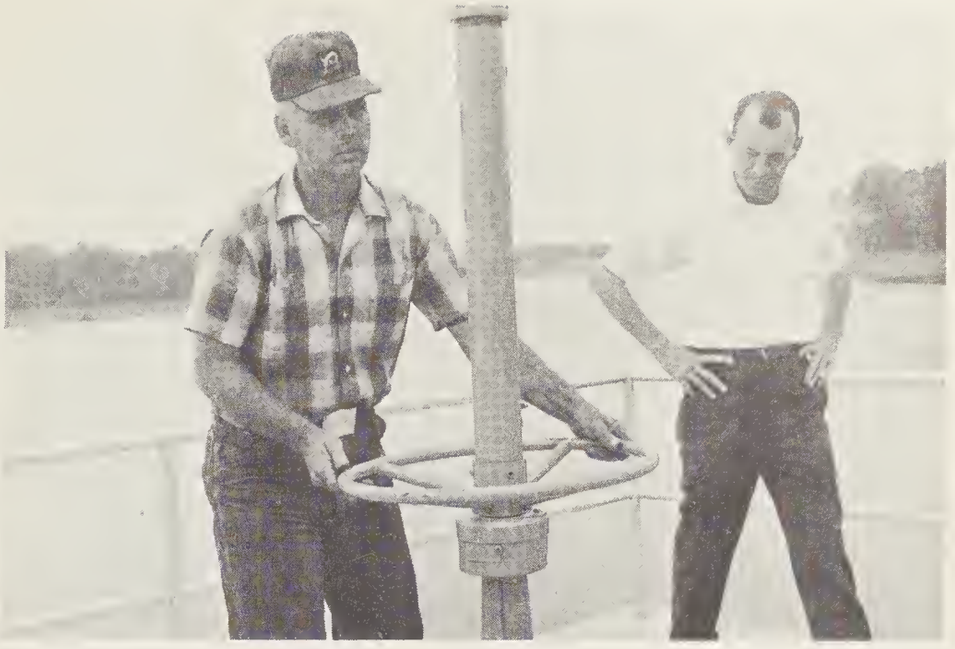
The remainder of the ten acres is undisturbed woodland. Members of the corporation plan to thin and prune this area and make it into picnic grounds. Construction of tables, fireplace grills, refreshment stand, toilet facilities, etc., is now underway.

Each of the landowners adjoining the lake have smoothed and seeded the strip cleared from the waterline to the woods and will provide a grass strip 50 to 100 feet wide where the land is open.

Each member of the corporation has a copy of the recreation plan. The plan contains a soil survey of the area around the lake with interpretations fro recreational suitability. The plan is not complete because opportunities for many more recreational activities exist in the area with the lake as the focal point. Some of the possibilities that may be added in the future include a camping area, hiking and nature trails, and riding stables.

Adding to the attraction of the lake are two nearby historic sites. One is Hughes Academy, one of the earliest educational institutions in the area. The other is a cemetery whose headstones bear the dates and names of pioneers who settled this Piedmont section of North Carolina.

Three months after the lake was completed and gates closed, Hillsborough and Orange County were again in the midst of another drought—from July to October 25, 1968. This drought was worse than those of 1953 and 1954. In fact, this was the worst one in 30 years. But rippling against the dam, reaching to within four or five feet of the spillway crest, was the runoff of two pre-drought months of rainfall on the watershed.



Lake Orange water was released last year to replenish Hillsborough's reservoir.

On a 100-degree day in September, when the mud bottom of the Ben Johnson lake was shrinking and cracking in the sun and the Eno River was a meandering trench of encrusted rocks and drying silt, town and water plant officials, county commissioners, and corporation members turned a valve on the Lake Crange dam and the river began flowing again. The Ben Johnson Reservoir was replenished, and had enough water released to bring the river to life.

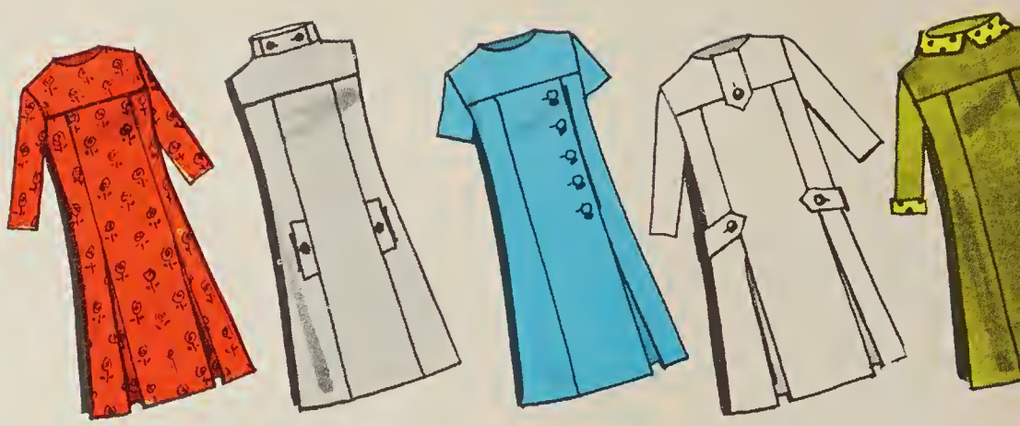
The gates were opened twice again later to release life to the river and Hillsborough before a slow succession of showers began to renew natural stream flows.

For the moment, the needs of the hour have been met. But the people of Orange are thinking of the other millions of gallons of funoff water is no longer a simple nuisance to be disposed of as quickly and cheaply as possible.

Orange is looking toward the next project. With the recently authorized North Central Piedmont Resource Conservation and Development Project, sponsored by Orange and five neighboring counties, there are plenty of projects waiting to be done.

Mr. Patterson is district conservationist, Soil Conservation Service, Hillsborough, N. C.
Photos courtesy Soil Conservation Service.

THREE FOR ONE FOR THOSE WHO SEW



The Carolina Homemaker
Edited By Betty McBride

"Sewing is fun, especially when you can have three for one."

This quote picked out of the conversation of a bright teen-age girl who had figured how to expand her clothing allowance. For the price of one ready-made outfit, she could have three if she would sew them herself.

Stories on home sewing have moved off the women's pages right into the financial page.

Miss Sylvia Porter, a financial columnist, recently devoted her column to the boom in the sew-it-yourself attitude sweeping the country.

Miss Porter's figures show that 600 million pieces of apparel were sewn at home. This is one-third of the amount of clothing that was produced in factories. In 1969 the fabric industries expect to sell $2 billion worth of fabric. In addition, $400 million will be spent on sewing notions and $225 million on patterns.

Six out of 10 women sew some or all of their clothes. There are two sets of reasons for the boom in home sewing. The first reason is practical, to save money. The second is very feminine; it's fun.

The woman who sews saves at least half of every dollar she spends on retail clothes. Dresses made at home cost from two-thirds to one-half less than ready-to-wear garments.

But another economy problem has pushed the homemaker into making her own clothes. She feels the quality of workmanship in retail clothing has declined. For a better made and better fitting dress, she decides to make the outfit herself.

Secondly, women find sewing fun and satisfying. They can make exactly what they want.

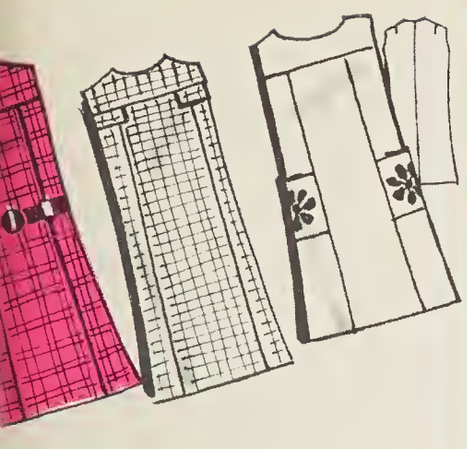
Thinking back women will realize that fashion changes have been influential in making them want to sew their own clothing. Clothes are more casual than ever before. There are all sorts of easy to sew styles around that need little fitting. There are shifts, billowy party pants, sleeveless dresses, wrap-around dresses, semi-fitted blouses and vests.

Patterns have changed with the fashions. Gone are the complicated patterns that took forever just to figure out. Pattern companies push the "jiffy," "instant," "quicky" patterns featuring only three to five main pieces. For those who have the urge to sew but not a great amount of time, these patterns are the ones to buy.

Walking into a fabric shop will make buying a ready-made dress seem dull. There are so many wonderful fabrics. You can pick your color in wools from this fall's fashionable deep purple to a Christmas white. There are the new bonded fabrics that make lining unnecessary and the linens and other blended fabrics that do not wrinkle. For childrens clothes and at-home outfits, there are colorful quilted materials.

For those homemakers who want to sew and need a push, decide to start sewing for your daughter. A little girl will give mother all the enthusiasm and confidence she will need.

Little girls love the arts and craft side of sewing—choosing the pattern, selecting the material, deciding on the buttons, lace or rick-rack to go on the



dress. She enjoys the pinning, cutting and especially the attention of the fittings.

The homemaker will be encouraged by the simplicity of a child's pattern. Many have only three main pieces. Then there's only five or six steps to making the garment. You will see your little girl wearing something you have made in a very short time.

Then there's always scraps of material left to make a matching dolls dress, a head scarf or even a mother-daughter dress.

Mother-daughter dresses are really a good idea if you use a new twist. Try almost-alike dresses. Mother knows daughter usually comes out looking best in mother-daughter outfits when the dresses are exact duplicates. Better for mother are almost-alikes, the same fabric made into similar but different dress styles, each suited to the wearer's age. Or the same style made into different fabrics. This way a mother-daughter dress pleases daughter and looks best on each one.

Remember the little girl that becomes involved in sewing with her mother will almost for sure wind up among the 85 percent of the teenage girls who sew and save money.

It's a good time this fall to head to the fabric department of your favorite store. Select a pattern, material and notions and join the millions of women who sew.

If the beginning home seamstress has any problems, many of the pattern companies publish books available at fabric stores that will show how to solve many sewing problems.

For the homemaker who wants to improve her sewing ability, home extension services and technical institutes across the state offer courses in sewing and tailoring.

Straight Stitch Or Zig-Zag

Buying a Sewing Machine

Do you need a new sewing machine to start your fall wardrobe or do you want to learn how to sew? Sewing machines come in many different models today to suit your needs, taste and pocketbook.

First, decide how you are going to use the machine. If it's purchased for simple clothing construction and mending, a less elaborate machine, such as a straight-stitch, is adequate. For more complicated sewing, a zig-zag type might be best.

There is a great difference in price between the two models. Portable straight-stitch machines range in price from $55 to $200, compared to zig-zag models which vary from $140 to $400.

Pick Your Favorite

The home seamstress can machine baste, mend, reverse stitch and machine gather. Additional attachments come with the machine. The zig-zag, on the other hand, has its advantages. When sewing the new fabrics such as knits and stretch fabrics, a more elastic stitch is desirable. This type machine can also be used for finishing seams and embroidery.

Price and performance are not the only criteria to use in making a sewing machine selection. Another factor is the dealer. Is he reputable and willing to stand back of the machine if trouble arises? Can you secure repairs for the machine and have it serviced?

Look at several models and compare then in price. Some companies offer a free trial. When trying out a machine, check and compare the parts most frequently used. Ask yourself: How well can you see what you're sewing? Is the light where you need it? Is it easy to thread and to adjust tension, pressure and length of stitch? Is the bobbin easily accessible? Does it run smoothly and easily?

Testing fabrics is also important. Try both smooth and textured ones. Home seamstresses should also try sewing lightweight as well as heavy or bulky fabrics on the machine.

Care Saves Wear

If your new sewing machine is to last a long time and continue to give best results, proper cleaning and oiling are important. A sewing machine, like any other machine, will not function properly if the working parts are allowed to become dry or gummed with dirt and oil.

One drop of oil goes a long way in keeping a machine in good sewing condition. For best results, purchase oil recommended by a sewing machine company.

Always remove dust, lint, threads before oiling any part of the machine. A soft brush is excellent for getting the dust and lint from the working parts.

To give your machine a thorough oiling, remove the upper head, side plates, bobbin, bobbin case, needle, presser foot and throat plate. Tilt the head back to reach the oiling points on the under side. After cleaning and oiling all points on the underside, lower the head into sewing position and clean and oil each point on top of the arm.

Easy on the Oil

A single drop of oil at each bearing hole is sufficient to lubricate the machine. Wipe away all surplus oil. Do not "over oil" your machine.

To prevent oil stains on your sewing, it is well to clean and oil the machine after finishing your sewing rather than before you start. The needle can then be put down through a scrap of cloth and the presser foot lowered. This will absorb any excess oil.

Sewing machine motors need lubricating about once every six months if used moderately, or once a year if used infrequently. Use the lubricant specified by the manufacturer.

The more you know about your sewing machine, the more pleasure and satisfaction you will get from using it.

Fashion FAVORITES

Pattern No. 9033 is cut in sizes 10½, 12½, 14½, 16½, 18½ and 20½.

Pattern No. 9327 is cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8.

Pattern No. 9136 is cut in sizes 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16.

Pattern No. 9111 is cut in sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 and half sizes 12½, 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½ and 22½.

Pattern No. 4514 is cut in sizes 7, 9, 11, 13 and 15.

Send 65 cents in coin (no stamps) for each pattern to: CAROLINA COUNTRY, Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York, N. Y. 10011. For first-class mail, add 15 cents for each pattern.

Best of Books

A trim little book titled "THE WHITE STALLION and other Poems", presents 56 poems by Dr. Guy Owen, professor of English at N. C. State University. Readers who like their poetry chaste and sentimental may find the verses too virile and unfettered for their tastes. Owen, the author of two successful novels (one of which was adapted for the movie "The Flim-Flam Man") makes poetry communicate not only imagery but the realism of life as it is today. Owen's White Stallion is not a house pet and it's definitely not a book for prudes. (John F. Blair, Publisher, Winston-Salem, $4.50).

(Books reviewed here may be ordered at most book stores).

ALBEMARLE CRAFTS

If you are interested in handicrafts, you don't want to miss the 11th annual Albemarle Craftsman's Fair. It will be held at the National Guard Armory in Elizabeth City, Sept. 24-26.

You'll see apple dolls, pine needle craft, crewel embroidery, wheel thrown stoneware and all the other things clever people make and sell. You'll see craftsmen displaying their crafts and skills, and you'll see scores of things you'll want to buy or try to make yourself.

The exhibits will be open each of the three days from noon until 9 p.m. Admission is 50 cents for adults, 25 cents for children.

The fair is sponsored by the Extension Homemakers Clubs of the Albemarle area of Northeastern North Carolina, the Albemarle Craftsman's Guild and the Elizabeth City Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—MEN and WOMEN

Couples and singles—to live with and su pervise a group of 12 school age children i institution. Need skills in Supervising chilc ren and youth, and in household manage ment. Men need additional skills in carper try, painting, gardening or supervising recrea tion, sports, hobbies. High school graduate age 25-55, no dependents. Cash salary plu living quarters and food. Write: Superinter dent, Methodist Home for Children, 100 Glenwood Ave., Raleigh, N. C. 2760

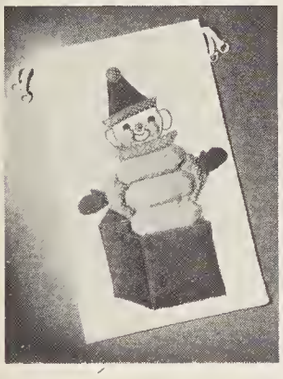
Free Patterns

Girl's Pullover

A sporty pullover for the young scholar to wear with skirts and pants. Sweater pattern will fit sizes 4-8.

Boy's Cardigan

A bright red cardigan is a terrific way to launch the school year. Knit in simple pattern stitch. Sizes 8-12.



Laundry Bag

Jolly Jack, the laundry bag, is made of denim and the "jack-in-the-box" design is appliqued on the front.

Quick Scuffs

Children love scuffs that slip on quickly and are comfortable. Crochet this pair in colorful rug yarn.

To:
The Carolina Homemaker
P. O. Box 1699
Raleigh, N. C. 27602

This pattern offer expires November 15, 1969.

Please send me the pattern instructions I have checked below. I am enclosing a long, stamped, self-addressed envelope bearing a 6-cent stamp. (Two such envelopes are required for more than 4 patterns.

- ☐ Girl's Pullover
- ☐ Boy's Cardigan
- ☐ Laundry Bag
- ☐ Quick Scuffs

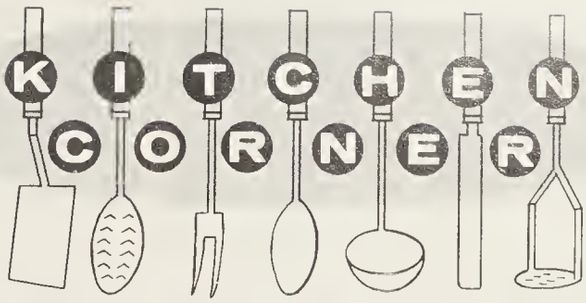
My name is: _____

Address: _____

Comment; if Any: _____

_____

The name of my EMC is: _____



FOUR HOUR BEEF STEW

Here is a recipe for the perfect main dish—delicious, convenient and attractive. Our recipe winner this month, Mrs. Ernest Mazzara, writes, "Here is a recipe that is fool-proof and always brings compliments from guests. It really should have a more glamorous name as it is lovely in appearance and tastes delicious. The amazing thing about this recipe is the way the meat browns so deliciously by itself. It's great to be able to put it in the oven and go out, if necessary, with no worries, knowing that without any watching, it will be ready and perfect at the time desired for serving."

Mrs. Mazzara and her husband retired to Chapel Hill from Sarasota, Florida, and they say they have never regretted it. Her husband is a retired physical therapist whose hobby is violin making and repair. Mrs. Mazzara was formerly the executive director of the Sarasota County Tuberculosis and Health Association.

The Mazzaras are served by Piedmont Electric Membership Corporation.

If you have a favorite recipe you'd like to share through this column, send it to: Betty McBride, Kitchen Corner, P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C. Tell us something about yourself and family and give us the name of your electric membership corporation. We pay $2 for the recipe chosen monthly for this column.

CAROLINA COUNTRY RECIPE

Submitted by Mrs. Ernest Mazzara, Route 1, Chapel Hill, N. C.

FOUR HOUR BEEF STEW

2 lbs. beef stew meat cut in 1½" cubes (or use round steak, sirloin tips or whatever you prefer)
1 onion, sliced
1 stalk celery
6 carrots cut in chunks
2 teaspoons salt
2 tablespoons sugar
2 tablespoons tapioca
1 cup tomato juice
Mushrooms, if desired
Raw potatoes, quartered, if desired

Place ingredients in casserole in order given. Cover tightly with foil and bake 4 hours in 250 degree

SENClander of the Month

A leading North Carolina daily, The Wilmington Star, honored a leading North Carolina with a page salute recently. Because W. C. "Bill" Carlton, the Star's SENClander of the Month of July, is typical of the quality of many leaders of your EMC program, we invite you to read a precis of what the Star had to say about him.

SENC stands for Southeast North Carolina.

By Leslie Gruber

To Wellborn C. Carlton a job well done means a job of value or service to people.

He speaks quietly, but with a bit of the missionary, the teacher and the visionary as well as the active man of business and management that he is.

Carlton manages the Craven-Carteret Electric Membership Corporation. He has held this position since 1950, with three short leaves-of-absence to assist in three less advanced nations in development of electrical distribution.

Like many, possibly most people of his generation, Carlton remembers kerosene and gas lamps well, along with hand water pumps and other hand powered equipment that now works off electrical power in rural areas.

Out of this rememberance comes the missionary ferver. He differs none from a few million other rural and small town natives who remember the dark nights and the effort made to brighten them with rural electrification back in the late 1930's and the 1940's.

The bit of the teacher appears in his effort while working in two South American countries and India with local agencies and local people in developing electrical distribution systems. It also appears in his Sunday School teaching record in his First Baptist Church here and in his daily relationships with the Craven-Carteret EMC members.

The visionary touch emerges as he speaks of the future, of the direction consumer owned utilities might take and of the current effort to develop an organization to obtain needed capital through the open money markets as do the Production Credit Associations and the Federal Land Bank. The visionary also appears in his belief that such efforts as the U. S. State Department's Agency for International Development's projects in electrical distribution bring the U. S. more goodwill than most other types of work.

The man of business and management emerges in his organizational work for and with the three countries in which he worked under the AID program and in his EMC work here and on the national level and in his civic work in Morehead City and Carteret County.

He shows concern over the Carteret County economic situation. Under a facade of prosperity comes from the influx of retired people and summer people. These people do create jobs through their need for goods and services. Their property does increase the county's tax base. But, "We need some solid industry to go along with the other things," Carlton emphasizes.

Toward this end he works in the Carteret County Chamber of Commerce which is organizing materials to help possible industrial prospects find their needs in the county. He was secretary of the Carteret County Planning Board for six years after its formation in 1959. Carteret County was the first county in the state to establish such a board.

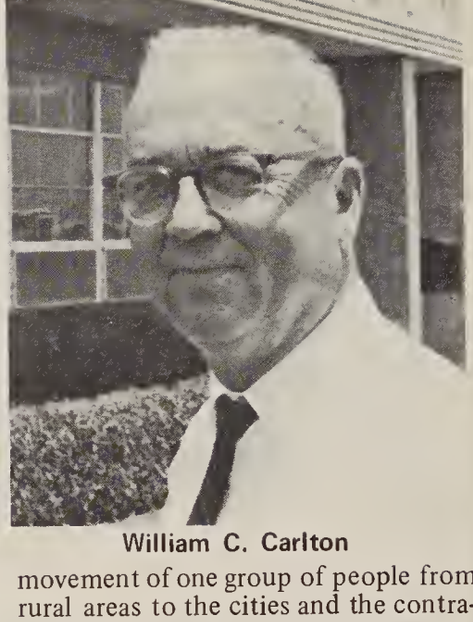
The combination of visionary and business leader appears also in Carlton's work on the national level with REA in developing a private financing system.

He is a member of the board of the National Rural Utilities Co-operative Finance Corporation, which he has helped organize. This organization received a go-ahead from the National REA in Washington, D. C., recently. Clearance through the Securities and Exchange Commission and Internal Revenue Service is now being prepared. A leading Wall Street Firm has been hired to handle the financing arrangements. Plans call for sale of bonds on the open market.

Each Electric Membership Corporation in the county will put up a sum based on its size and performance for capital reserve. Applications for memberships will be taken soon.

This program will gradually remove the Electric Membership Corporations from all need for use of federal loans and even though the money will cost more, it will put the consumer owned utilities in a much healthier position, Carlton feels.

Carlton pointed out that a part of 20th century life in America is the



William C. Carlton

movement of one group of people from rural areas to the cities and the contra-movement of another group from the cities to the country. Electrification of rural areas made his latter movement possible. Without electricity these people would remain in the cities, Carlton noted.

Carlton describing his work in Latin America, declared:

"It's of greatest urgency that we help these people help themselves because if we don't they will turn to the communist side as the only other source of help. The only way to influence people to our ways is to show them that the democratic ideal will work for them."

He spent three months in Costa Rica, three months in Venezuela and three in India.

He went to Costa Rica in 1963 to work on what he described as Phase 1, feasibility and site selection. Three areas were elected, and all three now have electrical power distribution systems, he noted.

In Venezuela, he said, the work was in the rural western part of the country. He lauded the work of Peace Corps members with whom he came in contact.

He was a member of an eight-man team in India during the last three months of 1967. The areas studied have organized to the point that the State Department has selected management personnel to set up the systems on two-year contracts. Work is going ahead on five electrification projects. The work is being paid for by the Indian government.

A graduate of Mercer College and former principal of Beaufort High School, Carlton and his wife Helen have three married daughters.

Industrial Specialist Named To Help Promote Rural Areas

North Carolina's electric membership corporations have hired an industrial development specialist to help promote industrial growth in rural communities.

J. C. Brown Jr., executive manager of Tarheel Electric Membership Association, announced Ronald D. Baker joined the TEMA staff in Raleigh August 1, as director of industrial services.

Baker, a 35-year-old native of Fuquay-Varina, had been director of sales and industrial development for the South Carolina Electric Cooperative Association in Columbia, S. C.

A graduate of Atlantic Christian College, Baker studied towards a master's degree at East Carolina University. He was a teacher, coach and athletic director at Pinetops in Edgecombe County from 1957 to 1963, a residential and commercial sales representative for Carolina Power and Light Company from 1963 to 1965 and system sales coordinator for Four County Electric Membership Corporation of Burgaw before taking his South Carolina industrial development post.

Baker is married and he and his wife, the former Carolyn Dunn of Pinetops, have three children: Beverly, 10, Ronnie Jr., 8, and Jo Beth, 3.

He is a member of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, was named Young Man of the Year by Columbia, S. C. Jaycees in 1968 and is president-elect of the Columbia Toastmasters.

He has trained in industrial development at Georgia Tech and the University of Oklahoma and has studied at several management institutes.

Ronald D. Baker

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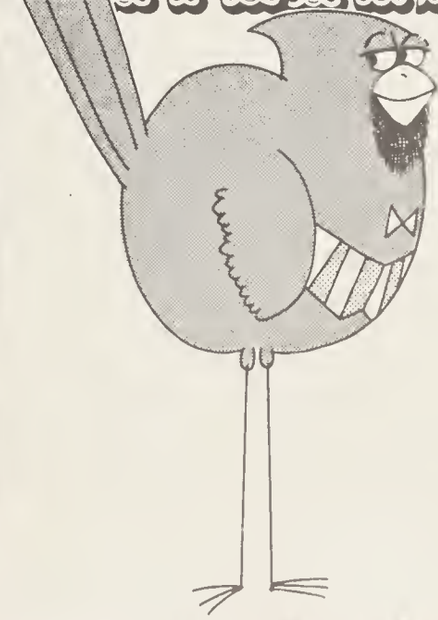

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☐ 50 TULIPS with 6 Dutch Muscari $1.50
☐ 100 TULIPS with 12 Dutch Muscari $2.75
☐ Remittance enclosed. Add 40c and we ship postage paid.
☐ Send C.O.D. plus postage.

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Address_____

City_____ State_____ Zip_____

MICHIGAN BULB CO., Dept. MC-1554 Grand Rapids, Michigan 49502

"Should a Girl Go Steady With a Boy In Service Who Must Go Overseas?"

"Whether a girl and boy continue to go steady while he is overseas in service should depend upon the nature of their feelings for each other. If the couple have been going steady for quite a while and intend to further their relationship by engagement, then there is no reason they should not continue to go steady. The girl could have fun without dating other boys. She could participate more in group activities and go out with her friends. On the other hand, if the couple are not really serious about each other or are not sure of their feelings, it is best that they do not go steady. The girl should be able to date other boys and not be tied down. Then when he comes home, they can be sure of themselves in deciding what they want their relationship to be. At any rate, the boy and girl should discuss the situation and both be satisfied with the decision."

Mary Jane Helms, Rt. 6, Box 666, Monroe

Mary Jane is 18 years old and a sophomore at Wingate Junior College. She enjoys music, reading and cooking. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks H. Helms, are served by Union Electric Membership Corporation.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

"First of all, one must ask if the girl loves and cares for the boy very much. If she really loves him, she should not break up their relationship because he has to go overseas. Think! Would you stop loving your brother if he was called overseas, or your husband if he was sent overseas? Love doesn't stop because you have to separate."

Sandra Williams, Rt. 1, Box 138, Beaulaville

Sandra is 17 years old and a senior at Charity High School. She enjoys reading, writing and participating in church activities. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Williams, Jr., are served by Four County Electric Membership Corporation.

"Living near an Army and Air Force base I have seen many girls that continued going with a guy after he has gone overseas. I also have seen some that have broken up with their boyfriend, at least until they have returned from overseas, and have only written to them while dating other boys. The girls that did break up were better off in the long run. They dated other boys and therefore did not miss their boyfriend as much. Some even found out they should have broken up a long time ago. While the girls that remained going steady stay home sulking, unhappy, lonely, and worrying about their boyfriends most of the time."

Joyce Marcelli, 6312 Kincross Ave., Fayetteville

Joyce is 17 years old and a senior at Seventy-First High School. Her hobbies are sewing, dancing and swimming. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Marcelli, are served by the Lumbee River Electric Corporation Membership Corporation.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

"If a couple continues to go steady under these circumstances, there should be a very definite quality in their relationship. Neither party should feel 'trapped' when he goes away. If they do not feel sure about their love, they should discuss their feelings before he leaves, and thus avoid waiting and wondering how to tell each other that they wished it was all over. When a boy in service goes overseas, the girl has the biggest responsibility if she is going steady. No one sees the boy, but the girl must keep up her image at home where people see her. When he comes home, he will soon know if she has been true to him."

Cathy Hull, Rt. 1, Casar

Cathy is 17 years old and she enjoys playing the piano and reading. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Hull are served by the Rutherford Electric Membership Corporation.

Teen ROUNDTABLE

If you have a good answer, send it to THE TEEN ROUNDTABLE, The Carolina Country, P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C., at once. Tell us a few facts about yourself—your age, school, hobbies, etc. Include your parents' name, and the name of the electric membership corporation serving you. If your answer is published, we will send you $5.

If you want to submit a question, send it along for our statewide panel to answer. For each question used, the sender will get a $5 check. Jot yours down and send it to us right away.

NEXT QUESTION

"How much privacy should a teenager expect from his family in regard to his room, telephone privileges, letters and social life?"

This question was submitted by Brenda Bartholomew, who will be receiving $5 from CAROLINA COUNTRY. Brenda is 14 years old and attends New Bern High School. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Bartholomew are served by Pamlico-Beaufort Electric Membership Corporation.

Letters From Our Readers

I read each page of the Carolina magazine each month.

Mrs. Hobson Harris
Rt. 1, Hamptonville

I thoroughly enjoy your magazine. There are a lot of helpful hints.

Mrs. A. E. Jones
Edenton

I enjoy the good recipes and magazine.

Mrs. Josh H. McGee
Rt. 2, Aurora

I enclose my check in the amount of $1.40 for a two year subscription to the Carolina magazine. I enjoy reading my father's so I decided I would subscribe myself. It's a wonderful little magazine.

Mrs. R. J. James
Monroe

I enjoy reading your magazine. I am 11 years old, and I would like to hear from other girls and shut-in people who enjoy Carolina Country too.

Anita McGuire
P.O. Box 73
Sugar Grove, N. C. 28679

I really enjoy the Carolina magazine and its contents.

Mrs. Frank C. Barnhill
Rt. 1, Merritt

We enjoy your magazine very much, especially the patterns and recipes.

Mrs. Edward Perry
Rt. 1, Elkin

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Cornelius EMC's Rice Sees Bright Future for Crescent

PROFILE

The bright metal letters that make up the sign across the top of the face of the trim modern building in which Donald Rice has his office were put up to stay.

They spell out "Cornelius Electric Membership Corporation."

In a few more months they'll spell out a story of change.

Cornelius EMC is one of the leading businesses in the pleasant Mecklenburg County town of Cornelius. It's a thriving, locally-owned business serving over 5,000 member-families in seven Piedmont counties, and Donald Rice is its general manager.

But if all goes well, there soon won't be a Cornelius EMC anymore. Or a Davie EMC either.

If the member owners of the two systems approve the change in votes this month, Cornelius EMC and Davie EMC will be combined effective next January 1, to become Crescent Electric Membership Corporation. The merger will create a new, larger and more efficient electric business owned by over 16,000 families of consumers in 11 Piedmont counties: Alexander, Cabarrus, Catawba, Davie, Gaston, Iredell, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Rowan, Wilkes and Yadkin.

The sign will change. The business will change. And the changes will present Donald Rice with the greatest challenges in a career of rising to challenges.

Cornelius EMC's member-owners will vote on the merger Sept. 8. Davie EMC's member-owners will vote Sept. 6.

Rice is a quite-mannered, youthful looking man who stands a couple of inches under 6 feet tall and weighs about 145 pounds. He well may become general manager of the new EMC that results from the September balloting, but that won't be formally decided until after the EMC's directors representing the combined boards of Cornelius and Davie take official action.

Rice would like the job, but he said he would stay on whatever his title becomes.

"There's a potential here," he said. Besides, he and his family feel very much a part of the community.

Cornelius is a community of about 1,500 people in an area of growing population and industries. Many of its wage-earners work in textile mills and other industries and businesses in Charlotte, Kannapolis, Concord, Statesville, and other nearby towns and cities of the booming Piedmont Crescent.

A dwindling percentage of Cornelius EMC's members are farmers. Steadily increasing are people attracted to the area by employment opportunities and the development around Lake Norman.

Davidson College, in the town of Davidson, is less than two miles from Rice's office. A number of Davidson faculty members are Cornelius EMC members.

The area has changed greatly since Rice came to Cornelius about five and a half years ago. Lake Norman has stimulated substantial residential development. Rice said many $50,000 to $60,000 homes have been built around the lake area, Cornelius EMC serves many lake homes.

Donald Dixon Rice was born March 3, 1924, near the community of Arapahoe in Eastern North Carolina. His father, the late Noah Rice, was a farmer. His mother, Mrs. Rosa Dixon Rice, now lives at Rt. 1, Oriental.

Rice has three living brothers—the Rev. Clifton Rice and Bradford Rice, both of Kinston, and Ronald E. Rice of Greenville—and three sisters—Mrs. Marvin Hardison, Sr. of Arapahoe, Mrs. Leona Lee of Rt. 1, Oriental, and Mrs. Lois Scott of Virginia Beach, Va.

Rice graduated from Arapahoe High School in 1942. He holds a certificate from the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association for having successfully completed the Basic Management course for rural electric systems. He also holds a certificate from the University of North Carolina for having completed a special Management Institute, and he was awarded a distinguished service certificate in 1967 by Tarheel Electric Membership Association for 20 years service in rural electrification in North Carolina.

A veteran of World War II, he served a year in the Philippines and was discharged in 1947.

Mrs. Donald Rice is the former Esther Robinson of Oriental. She and Rice have known each other since high school days, although they did not attend the same school. They were married in October, 1947, and now have two daughters—Anna, who will be a sophomore at North Mecklenburg Senior High School this fall, and Mrs. Mary Fox, who works for Piedmont Bank and Trust Co. in Davidson. Mary's husband, Michael Fox, works for Southern Bell.

Rice began his electric career in 1947 with Pamlico-Beaufort EMC in Grantsboro. He was named assistant manager of Pamlico-Beaufort in 1950 and was promoted to general manager in 1951. He remained with Pamlico-Beaufort until he moved to Cornelius to accept appointment as general manager of Cornelius EMC Jan. 1, 1964.

"Cornelius was in the market for a manager," Rice recalled. "The opportunity looked challenging."

He's never regretted he took the challenge.

"I have a real dedicated group of people here," he said. "They are largely the people who were here when I came."

"It's been a cooperative effort. It's not a one man operation."

Active in community affairs, Rice has served as chairman of the Board of Deacons and Sunday School superintendent of Cornelius Baptist Church and chairman of the finance committee. Before leaving Grantsboro, he was a member of many local organizations. He hasn't been a joiner since coming to Cornelius because his work with his EMC has not allowed him the time.

"It's been a most rewarding career," he said. "I have gained a whole lot of satisfaction being of service to people."

"If I've got a hobby, it's been my work. My wife accuses me of living it day and night."

Like many in the rural electric program, Rice remembers vividly how it

used to be before North Carolina had electric membership corporations to bring electricity to rural areas.

"I grew up on a farm without electricity," he said. "It was after I had gone to work for Pamlico-Beaufort EMC that my parents finally got electric service when Pamlico-Beaufort built a line into the community where they lived."

"So I know how much electric service means to rural people and rural communities."

Cornelius EMC's headquarters is on the west side of town on NC 73, just beyond Interstate 77 and US 21, not far from Lake Norman. The building was remodeled and expanded about a year and a half ago. Space was added for a new manager's office and for a directors' meeting room. The interior was rearranged to provide more space and more efficient working facilities and a bank-type drive-in window and a night depository were installed for the convenience of bill-paying members.

After the merger the Cornelius building and the Davie EMC headquarters at Mocksville will serve as district offices. Rice stressed both offices will be continued, as will Davie EMC's district office at Taylorsville.

Some day, as growth warrants, a centrally-located new headquarters for Crescent EMC may be built in the Statesville area. Both Cornelius and Davie EMCs are, as Rice put it, "growing by leaps and bounds around Statesville."

The merger of the Cornelius and Davie systems has been discussed for about two years. Definite planning began last fall when the directors of the two EMCs had John Myhre, NRECA's senior management consultant, make a study.

In a written report of the study and his findings presented to the two boards last November, Myhre said in part:

"The consolidation of the Cornelius Electric Membership Corporation and the Davie Electric Membership Corporation into a single operating organization would be advantageous to the present and future member-owners of each."

"The interests of the member-owners not only would be served, but the employees would be provided with opportunities for assuming greater responsibilities, fuller utilization of abilities, and for personal development not now available to them in a comparable degree."

Donald D. Rice: Cornelius plus Davie Will Prove a Winning Combination for Area

Rice said the merger or consolidation was logical and practical.

"The two systems touch," he pointed out. "At Statesville, Cornelius has lines on one side of the road, and Davie on the other. Both serve customers in Iredell, Rowan and Cabarrus counties."

"We think the greatest advantages are basically being able to offer our members better services. Realizing that bigness is not necessarily better, we will be able to be a more efficient operation."

The new Crescent EMC will have a big job ahead. The entire area it will serve is building up rapidly.

"We're in the heart of the Piedmont Crescent," Rice noted. "So Crescent was the logical name."

"The area is growing in every way with the overflow from Charlotte. The lake area is attracting many and with the opening of Interstate 77, we'll be only about 15 minutes from Charlotte. We're in a real network of highways in a growing area."

Cornelius EMC was chartered Aug. 19, 1940, and began service with 184 miles of line serving 300 members. It now has 793 miles of line serving 5,061 members in Cabarrus, Catawba, Gaston, Iredell, Lincoln, Mecklenburg and Rowan counties.

Its present directors are: T. L. Brotherton, Cornelius; J. Sidney Burris, Rt. 2, Huntersville; Eugene Dellinger, Rt. 1, Denver; Henry Gabriel, Rt. 1, Sherrills Ford; Jimmy R. Horton, Rt. 2, Cleveland; Donald Johnson, Rt. 1, Mooresville; Shirley Johnston, Rt. 3, Statesville; Arthur Meacham, Rt. 1, Huntersville, and Floyd Morrow, Rt. 3, Statesville.

Arthur Meacham is board president; Shirley Johnson, vice president, and Donald Johnson, secretary-treasurer.

In the past 10 years, Cornelius EMC has grown in memberships from 3,243 at the end of 1958, to 4,932 at the end of 1968 and, with increased use of electricity by its consumers, the average paid by residential consumers per kwh of power has declined from 2.3 cents at the end of 1958, to 1.8 cents at the end of 1968.

In addition to homes and farms and mobile homes, the EMC serves 112 industrial and commercial operations, five schools and 59 churches.

In addition to its other contributions to the economy of the area, the EMC provides employment for 18 people with an annual payroll of $140,000.

HALE!

Investment in the Future

A new (parent) recruit in a neighborhood Boy Scout troop approached an especially active committeeman and exclaimed, "You really seem to enjoy this work. I'll bet your son is proud of his father. Which one is your boy?"

"One of them, or I should say all of them," he replied.

"But if you don't have a boy, why . . . ?" the newcomer broke off.

"Well," came the explanation, "I think I have a larger stake than any of you in the future of these boys. You see, I have five daughters."

Happy Holiday

Wanting to borrow some money to make a six-month tour of Europe, a man went to the bank where he had done business for years. The bank refused the loan.

He went to another bank and obtained the loan without any difficulty. Then he bought a five-pound fish, had it wrapped, and put in his safe-deposit box at the first bank as he joyfully left town for six months.

Revised Edition

"I'm a self-made man."

"You're lucky, I'm the revised work of a wife and daughter."

"Why don't you do something to make me fall in love with you all over again?"

Copycat

The Bank of England requires its employees to sign a daily register. If they are late for work, they have to record the reason on the register. London weather being what it is, the first tardy worker generally writes "fog" opposite his name. And human nature being what it is, those who sign in after him just make ditto marks.

One morning the first latecomer wrote in the book, "Wife had twins." Under this gentleman's name twenty people placed their ditto marks.

American Economics

They seem to be getting more realism into textbooks for youngsters like: "If you make $75 and spend $100 . . ."

"This basket of apples the Bixbys gave us, it has a false bottom!"

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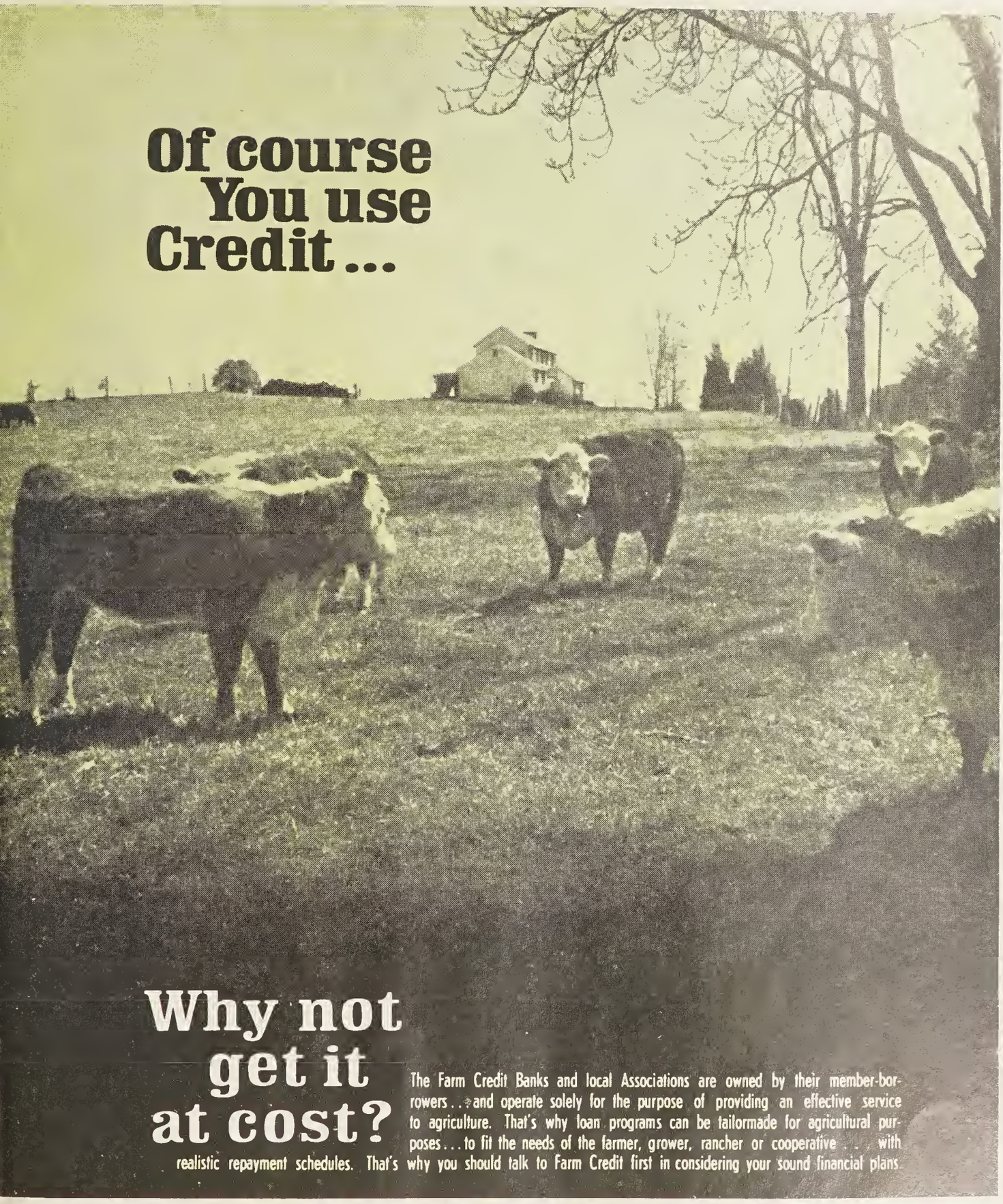
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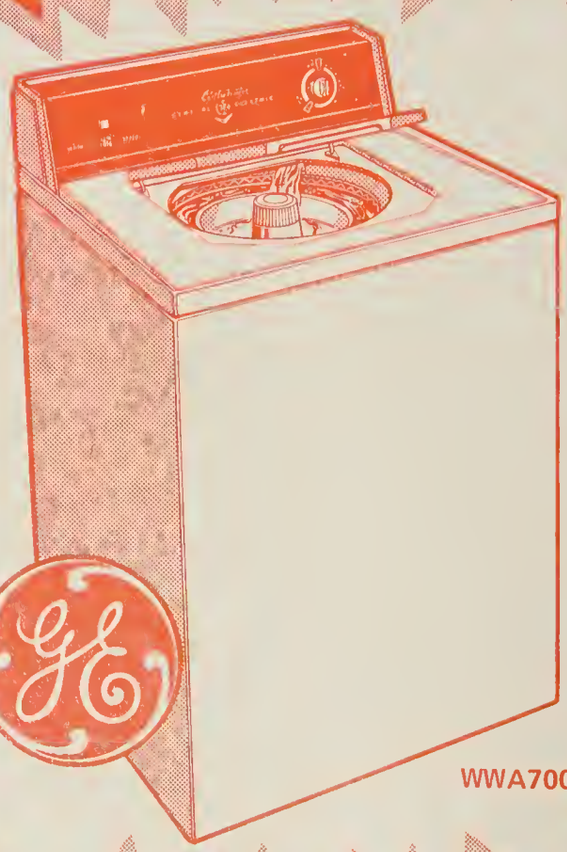

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